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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Southern California Acclimatizing Association

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1893

To our friends and patrons in all the parts of the world:

The surprising growth made by the city of Santa Barbara these last few years has made it imperative for us to remove the extensive collections of plants which occupied several acres of ground on both sides of the main thoroughfare of our city, the result of ten years' patient and persevering work. But we are glad to state that, far from being dispersed or destroyed, our collections will be located henceforward on a permanent and much more favorable emplacement, on our own grounds, still within the city of Santa Barbara, at 800 feet elevation and about two miles from the Pacific ocean. There the conditions of soil and climate admirably concur to make an ideal place for a Botanic Garden, where plants of all countries are sure to grow, to bloom and to seed to perfection. The moving of our collections was unavoidably slow, and will not be completed for some months to come. This circumstance prevents our issuing a new General Catalogue, until everything will be re-established again in our new location. In the meantime we are glad to offer to the public a Supplement containing a selection of our latest introductions, many of them never offered before in America or Europe.

Almost all plants comprised in our earlier Catalogues are still available, and, in a general way, we can furnish at best rates any sort of plants obtainable in the trade.

To our friends and patrons we wish to extend our sincerest thanks for past favors and solicit the continuance of their kind co-operation.

Santa Barbara, Cal.

DR. F. FRANCESCHI.

OUR NEW BOTANIC GARDEN AT MONTARIOSO.

Standing before the door of the Old Mission of Santa Barbara, one beholds the sloping incline where the city spreads down to the broad stretch of the Pacific, limited only in part by the bluish outline of the Channel islands. On our left rises a chain of hills which runs in an eastern direction, almost parallel with the overhanging, majestic Santa Ynez range. The crest of these hills, called the Mission Ridge, attains its highest elevation (825 feet above sea level) at about one mile east of the Mission, and the summit was appropriately called Montarioso (the airy mountain), as it certainly possesses the finest air and the finest view of coast and mountains combined to be enjoyed in Southern California. Here our new Garden is located, spreading both on the eastern and western slope of the ridge, in about equal parts.

Following the Mission Ridge road for about one mile from the present end of the car line at the Mission, one reaches by a very easy grade the gate of Montarioso. After the gate, and for a few hundred feet, the road clings to the precipitous flank of the hill, and appears as if it was perched on top of the city, every street and every building marked as on a map under one's eyes. Presently the entrance to the Garden comes in sight, simply marked by two stately groups of Dragon trees (*Dracaena Draco*) standing on each side of the road, like on guard of this new Garden of the Hesperides. The precipitous, rocky slope below the road is reserved for the collection of Cactaceae, sure to revel in the bright sun, while the *Cereus* and *Phyllanthus*, which prefer partial shade, will obtain it from a grove of evergreen oaks near by. These will also afford the best opportunity for displaying the rampant growth and the brilliant corollas of *Ipomaeas* and other tropical convolvulaceae, while the few shrubby species, and the humbler but very pretty trailing kinds of the temperate zone are allowed to spread among the rocks, just back of the oaks.

The gentle slope on the left above the road is occupied by succulent Euphorbias, not quite as stiff, but with less brilliant flowers than the Cactaceae, and next to them is planted the collection of Aloes, quite conspicuous with their fiery red spikes, mostly during the winter. Agaves (century plants so-called) follow in a very large and varied assortment, while Yuccas and Dasylirions are planted below the road and intermingled with arborescent and suffrutescent Compositae, most of them with showy flowers during the winter months.

The road now turns to the left, and all at once comes in sight a wide amphitheatre bounded by the upper windings of the new road, climbing up to the very top of the hill, which is crowned with splendid evergreen oaks. The main part of this amphitheatre is devoted to the collection of Palms (over 100 species planted already), and a really unique sight this will be in a very few years' time. The group of Bignoniaceae which follows next to the Palms affords already a bright patch of coloring, several species being more or less constantly in bloom. A large spreading evergreen oak which stands alone towards the eastern end of the grounds is encircled at some distance with the collection of Passifloras and Tacsonias which in due time will festoon its branches with their bright colored flowers. As a background are next planted the groups of Solanaceae and of Verbenaceae, each containing a number of showy flowering trees and shrubs. The broad shallow ravine on the right of the road has planted on its ridge the gorgeous group of Hibiscus and other Malvaceae, while on both slopes are planted large specimens of the larger growing Bamboos, sure to become a striking feature of the garden. Crinums and other bulbous plants of low growth and showy flowers are scattered among them, the lower part of the ravine being reserved for Araceae, which are sure to enjoy the shade of the overhanging Bamboos. The collection of Musa, Strelitzia, etc., together with the choicest flowering Cannas and Hedychiums, comes under our eye just below the turning of the road. Beyond the Bamboos two splendid masses of color will make show in due time, namely, the group of Bauhinias, and of Apocynaceae (Allamanda, Plumiera, Nerium, etc.).

On the left hand of the road leading to the crest a large space is reserved for the collection of Acacias and other Australian flowering shrubs, which succeed well here

without irrigation. Other groups of different orders are going to be planted this winter higher up towards the ridge. On the eastern side of the hill the ground slopes much less. There an area of about two acres has already been planted with a model Orchard of fruit trees, the most comprehensive that one can fancy, ranging, as it does, from Chestnuts and Cherries up to Mangoes and Ahuacates, and all of them making a phenomenal growth, although no artificial watering did they receive last summer. This orchard, only nine months old, is quite a feature already, and contains a number of unique specimens of newly introduced fruit bearing trees. North of the Orchard and against the very top of the hill a broadly triangular slope carpeted with very fine natural grass is going to receive the collection of Conifers, for which it will be eminently adapted. Next to them, and sheltered also by scattered live oaks, an ideal location is found for Camellias, Daphnes, Rhododendrons, etc., while among the moss and fern covered rocks there are sure to be the best possibilities for growing all kinds of Ferns, Begonias, Orchids, and other plants of similar nature. Finally, the broad stretch of land adjoining the Orchard is reserved mostly for nurseries, where several thousand plants are set out already, and all are doing remarkably well. Although widely diversified in its constitutive elements, as a whole the soil at Montarioso proves to be exceptionally rich, and offers the peculiarity of retaining moisture in a wonderful degree on account of the powerful deposit of diatomaceous earth (absorbing water like a sponge), which underlies the disintegrated sandstone and the huge scattered boulders on the crest. Frost is unknown at Montarioso, and its high elevation, combined with its vicinity to the ocean, explains how the rain precipitation is considerably higher there than on the lowe: land, while dews are quite heavy during summer.

To make the best of such exceptionally favorable conditions, and to gather here from all parts of the world all sorts of plants which are worth growing, is our constant ambition, and we trust to succeed, with unremitting perseverance, and through the friendly assistance and co-operation of all lovers of horticulture, both in California and abroad.

DR. F. FRANCESCHI.

Santa Barbara, Cal., January 1st, 1905.

SUPPLEMENT TO CATALOGUE

New Introductions---1904---1905

PALMS.

*COCOS ARECHAVALAETANA, Uruguay.....	\$ 5 00
Discovered and described in 1901 by Prof. J. Barbosa Rodrigues; grows taller and makes larger crowns than <i>C. ROMANZOFFIANA</i> (PLUMOSA); likely to prove hardier, because of its more southern habitat.	
COCOS PULPOSA, Uruguay.....	1 00
Similar in habit and in degree of hardiness to <i>C. ERIOSPATHA</i> , but bearing profusely larger fruits with delicious pulp. Sure to become a popular marketable fruit when better known.	
COCOS YATAI (true), Uruguay and Argentina..	1 00
Same habit as above and very hardy. Fruits and seeds are olive shaped and possess quite remarkable anthelmintic property.	
*ERYTHEA BRANDEGEI, Lower California.....	1 00
Quite recently discovered; growing taller than other Erytheas, with a slender trunk; fruits are glossy and brown, prettily mottled.	
*ERYTHEA ELEGANS, Sonora.....	1 to 2 50
The dwarfest of the four species of Erytheas known; builds only a very short trunk; foliage very fine and graceful; flower scapes feathery; fruits yellowish.	
**HYDRIASTELE WENDLANDIAIA, Queensland.....	2 50
Very elegant and feathery; known also as <i>Kentia Wendlandi</i> .	
*JUANIA AUSTRALIS, Island of Juan Fernandez, where it is called "chonta".....	5 00
One of the rarest palms, said to attain 40 feet, with slender trunk and Cocos-like, feathery fronds.	
PHOENIX CANARIENSIS GLAUCA, garden hybrid.....	1 00
Of recent introduction; similar in all to <i>Ph. Canariensis</i> , but of bluish color.	
*PHOENIX ROEBELENI, Siam.....	2 50
To be sure the prettiest and rarest of all kinds of <i>Phoenix</i> ; when grown under glass rivalling in elegance with <i>Cocos Weddeliana</i> .	

*PHOENIX SPINOSA, Tropical Africa.....	1 to 2 50
Growing quite as vigorous and quite as large as Ph. Canariensis; fronds of bluish tinge; their base armed with formidable spines.	
*BRAHEA CALCAREA, Mexico.....	1 00
Although discovered long ago, a very rare Palm in collections; bears enormous fan shaped leaves, similar to Erythea edulis, but of lighter color; the leaf stalks being covered with fawn colored down.	
**MARTINEZIA CARYOTAEFOLIA, tropical America.....	1 00
A very elegant Palm, with fronds in shape of fish tail; the slender trunk, leaf stalks, and up- per part of leaves armed with thin black spines.	
**PHYTELEPHAS MACROCARPA, Peru, Ecuad- or.....	5 00
Yielding "vegetable ivory"; almost stemless, with immense fronds; the huge seeds which are work- ed like ivory, are contained in very large fruits, shape of pineapples.	
TRACHYCARPUS MARTIANUS, Himalaya.....	50c to \$5
Similar in appearance and in degree of hardiness to T. excelsus; its leaves being quite stiff and in shape of a fan.	
TRITHRINAX CAMPESTRIS, Argentina and Pa- tagonia.....	1 00
A dwarf fan Palm of bluish color, and one of the hardiest, on account of its habitat.	

BAMBOOS.

*ARUNDINARIA HOOKERIANA, Himalaya.....	50c to \$5
Grows larger and taller than other introduced kinds; quite ornamental and growing very vigor- ous.	
ARUNDINARIA KOKANTSIK, Japan.....	1 00
Making thick masses only a few feet high, stems thin and wiry, without hollow, appearing in the fall; used by the Japanese as "winter greens."	
**DENDROCALAMUS LATIFLORUS, Formosa..	1 to 5 00
For some years grown at Santa Barbara under the name of "Japan giant Bamboo," and only lately identified. Stems 4 to 5 inch thick, at- taining 50 feet and over; growing straight as a rocket; leaves broad and standing the winter better than other "giant Bamboos."	

DECORATIVE PLANTS.

*ANDROPOGON IWARKUSA, India.....	50
A tall growing, highly decorative grass; leaves and roots lemon scented.	

*CECROPIA PALMATA, South America.....	1 00
A striking plant, with a hollow, smooth stem; leaves very large, palmate, shining green above and silvery white underneath.	
FATSIA JAPONICA MOSERI, garden hybrid....	50
A great improvement on the well known <i>F. japonica</i> (<i>Aralia Sieboldi</i>), growing more dwarf and compact, and with larger leaves.	
*STRELITZIA NICOLAI, South Africa.....	1 to 5 00
Growing to large size, and making quite majestic clumps, like the more known <i>S. augusta</i> , from which it differs mostly in its very large flowers being azure blue and white, instead of pink and white.	
*SONCHUS ARBOREUS LACINIATUS, Canary Islands.....	50
A regular "tree dandelion," making a stout trunk; light green ornamental foliage, and immense panicles of extra double yellow flowers.	
CORTADERIA JUBATA, Ecuador.....	25
More graceful and ornamental than the well known "Pampas grass," leaves being broader and glossy, and the "plumes" more feathery, of light pink color.	
*AGAVE AUREA, Lower California	50
Recently discovered. A dwarf kind, bearing flowers of the brightest golden yellow color.	
**ACALYPHA TRIUMPHANS, Solomon Islands.	25
No other foliage plant can surpass this in gorgeousness of color; orange, red, pink and green of different shades being capriciously mixed all together, not one leaf being blotched alike.	
YUCCA DESMETIANA, Mexico?.....	50c to 1 00
A very peculiar looking kind, with reddish bronze colored leaves, making ornamental clumps.	
*YUCCA VALIDA, Lower California.....	1 00
Tree growing and branching, like the California desert <i>Yucca</i> ; the short leaves of a light green color.	
FRUIT BEARING AND ECONOMIC PLANTS.	
ANDROPOGON SCHOENANTHUS, India.....	50
Lemon scented grass; used extensively in its country for medicinal purposes.	
*ANONA MACROCARPA, South America.....	50
Quite distinct from the more known <i>A. cherimolia</i> ; leaves twice as large; fruits also larger and of excellent taste, and a good bearer.	
*CARISSA EDULIS, Arabia.....	1 00
Growing vigorous and bushy; fruits much prized in its country and in India.	

CHRYSANTHEMUM CINERARIAEFOLIUM, Dalmatia.....	25
The genuine plant from which "Pyrethrum powder" or "Buhach" is manufactured, so much used as an insecticide all over the world.	
CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA, Asia Minor.....	25
Furnishes the well known scammony of the drugists; a low perennial creeper with pinkish flowers.	
*CRESCENTIA ALATA, Mexico, where it is called "tecomate".....	1 00
A small tree with very peculiar foliage; fruits borne on the trunk and branches, size and color of an orange, but with woody skin; employed by the natives as drinking cups, etc.	
EDGEWORTHIA PAPYRIFERA, Japan.....	50
A very pretty shrub with primrose yellow flowers appearing in winter, but chiefly interesting for yielding the famous "Mitsumata" paper, of which large quantities are imported to this country.	
FEIJOA SELLOWIANA, Uruguay.....	5 00
A tall shrub or small tree, closely allied to Guavas, but hardier than any of them; leaves coriaceous, dark glossy green above and scurfy white underneath; fruits greenish, size of a large plum, containing a delicious pulp so highly perfumed that baskets in which they were packed will retain the perfume for weeks. Sure to become soon a very popular fruit all over California. Strong, imported plants.	
*CURCUMA ANGUSTIFOLIA, India.....	25
Yields East Indian Arrowroot.	
FICUS PSEUDO-CARICA, Abyssinia.....	1 00
A very vigorous grower with reddish branches and leaves more deeply cut than the ordinary kinds. Figs exceedingly rich in sugar.	
*FICUS SPECIES from Cabul.....	1 00
An undetermined species with oval shaped leaves; figs considered the best of all kinds grown in India.	
*OCIMUM SANCTUM, India.....	50
Shrubby, very near to the popular "sweet basil," but slightly different in taste, very highly prized in India, also for medicinal purposes.	
**VANGUERIA EDULIS, Madagascar.....	2 50
There called "voa-vanga," a tall shrub or small tree, bearing white flowers and edible fruits, shape of an apple.	
TIMBER, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES	
*ACACIA ELATA, Australia.....	50
Possessing the richest foliage of all the numerous species introduced from Australia. Sure to make a very fine avenue tree.	

*AGATHIS ORIENTALIS, Malayan Archipelago..	2 00
The first known species of these very peculiar Conifers, which yield "damar resin," exceedingly rare in collections, even in Europe.	
*ASPIDOSPERMA QUEBRACHO, Argentina and Paraguay.....	2 00
Considered to be one of the best and hardest timber trees of South America. Quite rare.	
*CELTIS KRAUSSIANA, South Africa.....	50c to 2 50
Allied to the European <i>C. australis</i> and to the American <i>C. occidentalis</i> , or "Hackberry tree," but the leaves being longer and not as broad; timber very valuable.	
CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA, Arizona.....	25c to 50
Beyond any doubt the most silvery of all "blue Cypresses," retaining well its color even when old. Stands well alike intense heat and several degrees of frost.	
*ERYTHRINA SUBEROSA, India.....	50
One of the many "coral trees," so called from their appearance when in bloom. This has a whitish, corky bark, and a very light wood, used for laquer ware, etc.	
*CECROPIA PELTATA, South America.....	50
Called snake wood in the West Indies from the symmetrical scars along its trunk where the old leaves have dropped; also trumpet tree, the hollow branches being used for musical instruments. A striking tree for its white, columnar trunk, attaining 30 feet and over; branches at right angles, leaves almost orbicular, one foot in diameter, on long petioles, snow white underneath; flowers minute, in spikes, succeeded by edible berries.	
*FICUS NEMORALIS, India.....	1 00
A very distinct species, with large, shining, deeply serrated leaves.	
*FICUS PROLIXA, New Caledonia.....	1 00
This has rather small, oval leaves with very long petiole.	
*FICUS SYCOMORUS, Egypt.....	1 00
The classical "Sycamore" of the Bible, prized very much in Egypt as a shade tree; fruits not large, but edible.	
*FICUS VASTA, India?.....	1 00
This has large, almost orbicular leaves shining above and covered with rusty tomentum underneath.	
KOELREUTERIA BIPINNATA, Manchuria.. .	50
A deciduous tree near to the older known <i>K. paniculata</i> , or "bladder nut," and with yellow flowers like the above, but foliage much more finely cut. Very hardy.	

* MYRICA FAYA , Canary Islands.....	50
A very handsome evergreen tree, attaining large size. Fruits in shape of small strawberries, and edible.	
PINUS CEMBROIDES , North Mexico.....	50
One of the Pines which yield edible "pinones"; grows only to moderate size.	
* PINUS GERARDIANA , Himalaya.....	1 00
A medium sized tree, with edible nuts, almost cylindrical in shape.	
PINUS KORAIENSIS , Korea north to Kamtschatka.....	50
A small tree of slow growth, which will stand any amount of cold.	
TAXODIUM MUCRONATUM , Mexico.....	50c to \$1
The far famed "Montezuma or Chapultepec Cypress"; a splendid tree, making the exact counterpart of the swamp Cypress of the southern states, but evergreen, and with a bluish tinge. Never offered before in this country.	
* TREMA BRACTEOLATA , Central Africa.....	50c to \$1
A large growing shade tree, nearly related to the Mulberry. Almost ever green here; leaves assume the brightest orange color before falling to the ground.	

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

* ACACIA RUPICOLA , Australia.....	50
One of the prettiest among the dwarf growing kinds.	
* BAUHINIA MONANDRA , India.....	1 00
Similar in habit to the following: the flowers, however, mottled and striped in white, crimson and yellow. A striking plant when in bloom.	
ABELIA CHINENSIS , China.....	25
A medium sized shrub, with erect branches and light green foliage. Flowers larger than in other Abacias, pure white to light pink.	
** ALLAMANDA WILLIAMSII , garden hybrid?..	25
Not climbing, but erect growing; said to have originated from the old-fashioned <i>A. cathartica</i> , but with brighter yellow, much larger flowers.	
* BAUHINIA VARIEGATA , India.....	50c to \$1
Grown already for some time at Santa Barbara, but always scarce. One of the most handsome shrubs or trees when in bloom; flowers white, rose and purple, delightfully scented, having the appearance of Azaleas or Cattleyas.	
* CASSIA ANGOLENSIS , Angola.....	50
A tall growing shrub or small tree, with feathery foliage tinged red when young and yellow flowers in great profusion.	

CALLIANDRA CALIFORNICA, Lower California	50
A lovely counterpart of the much admired Calliandra Portoricensis with white flowers, introduced by us some years ago. This has scarlet flowers and very pretty foliage.	
CITHAREXYLON BARBINERVE, Uruguay.	50
A very pretty shrub with glossy foliage, and showy panicles of creamy white, sweet scented flowers.	
**CLERODENDRON FALLAX, Java.	1 to 2 50
One of the very best flowering shrubs for frostless locations; deep green heart-shaped leaves; brilliant panicles of scarlet flowers, all the year round.	
*COLEUS THYRSOIDEUS, Central Africa.	25c to 50
Somewhat succulent and bushy; light green foliage; flowers in huge panicles of the most intense ultramarine blue; sure to become quite popular for winter blooming.	
*HAKEA CARINATA, Australia.	50
A small shrub with narrow, prickly leaves and heads of small white flowers; like other Hakeas, quite invaluable for dry places where hardly any other plant will grow.	
*HAKEA SUAVEOLENS, Australia.	50
Near to <i>H. pugioniformis</i> , but with larger, white, sweet scented flowers.	
*GREVILLEA THELEMANNIANA, Australia	.50c to \$1
One of the prettiest shrubs of compact and moderate growth; foliage very finely cut, bright green; flowers of a lovely shade of pink, appearing almost all the year round.	
*HIBISCUS LILIIFLORUS, Bourbon Island.	1 00
Similar in foliage to <i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> , but having scarlet flowers, in corymbs, very showy.	
*HIBISCUS PEDUNCULATUS, Cape of Good Hope.	50
Only a few feet high; leaves woolly; flowers pink on long peduncles.	
*HYPERICUM CERNUUM, India.	50
Three to six feet high; foliage bright green, glaucous beneath; flowers two inches in diameter, and, different from other "St. John's worth," of white color.	
INCARVILLEA OLGAE, Northern China.	25
Low growing and bushy; finely cut, pretty foliage; flowers in great profusion, trumpet shaped, of rosy pink color.	
INDIGOFERA MACROPTERA, China?	25
A low growing shrub, with pea shaped, rosy purple flowers.	

** <i>JATROPHA TULIPIF LORA</i> , Brazil.....	50
A small tree, bearing scarlet flowers, in shape of tulips.	
* <i>LANTANA LILACINA</i> , Paraguay.....	25
An erect growing shrub; flowers light purple, similar to those of the "trailing Lantana"; very attractive for its rosy purple berries in long spikes, keeping quite a long time.	
* <i>LIPPIA URTICOIDES</i> , Paraguay.....	100
A prostrate shrub, with dark green obovate leaves, and panicles of white, very fragrant flow- ers.	
* <i>MIRASOLIA DIVERSIFOLIA</i> , Mexico.....	25
Growing quite tall, with many stems, covered with halberd shaped leaves, and bearing very large yellow flowers during the winter.	
* <i>NESAEA SALICIFOLIA</i> , Mexico.....	25
A dwarf shrub with light green foliage, and pret- ty, fringed, yellow flowers in summer.	
* <i>NYCTANTHES ARBOR TRISTIS</i> , India.....	50
The "night Jasmine," its pure white, highly fra- grant flowers opening only during the night.	
* <i>PITTOSPORUM HETEROPHYLLUM</i> , South Af- rica.....	50
A handsome evergreen shrub, a welcome addition to the number of kinds already introduced in our gardens.	
<i>PRUNUS CAROLINIANA</i> , Carolina and south- wards.....	25c to 50
One of the prettiest evergreen shrubs, very highly prized in Southern Europe, and, for some strange reason, almost unknown in California. If prop- erly trained will make also a very good street tree.	
* <i>TECOMA MOLLIS</i> , South America.....	50
Leaves broader than in other kinds, softly tomen- tose, sulphur yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.	
* <i>TECOMA SAMBUCIFOLIA</i> , South America.....	25
A large shrub or small tree, rich glossy foliage, almost everblooming, the long panicles of golden yellow flowers perfuming the atmosphere at great distance. Far superior to the old favorite Tecoma stans.	
** <i>MEYENIA ERECTA</i> , West Africa.....	50
A medium sized shrub, bearing almost all the year round, large, bell-shaped, bright blue flowers, with orange throat.	
* <i>ACACIA DECIPiens</i> , Australia.....	25
Dwarf growing, resembling the well-known <i>A.</i> <i>armata</i> , but more bushy.	

* <i>DODONAEA VIScosa</i> , tropical America, Asia, Africa and Australia.....	25
A tall shrub with shiny, viscous leaves, small, whitish flowers and a profusion of reddish berries which make it very conspicuous. One of the very best plants for standing drought in warm countries.	
<i>ILEX CASTANEAEFOLIA</i> , Japan?.....	50
Handsome shrub with elegant foliage similar to Chestnut leaves, but evergreen.	
* <i>MAESA INDICA</i> , India.....	50
A small growing evergreen shrub, with glossy, toothed leaves and edible berries.	
<i>RUTA MONTANA</i> , Italy.....	50
Closely related to the well-known "Rue," having more finely cut leaves, more glaucous in color.	
* <i>SALVIA ROEMERIANA</i> , Mexico.....	25
Low growing and compact, with scarlet flowers, almost everblooming; just suitable for rockeries.	

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

<i>ASPARAGUS ACUTIFOLIUS</i> , Southern Europe..	50
Growing in the driest places and excellent for cutting, although stiff and prickly.	
* <i>ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS</i> , South Africa.....	50
Very graceful and wiry, attaining large size, the racemes of its white flowers being very conspicuous.	
* <i>ASPIDOPTERYX WALlichii</i> , Northern India.	50
A tall climber; branches white; leaves snow white underneath; flowers white, in long panicles, very graceful.	
* <i>CLEMATIS GRATA</i> , India.....	25
As implied by the name, flowers are very fragrant; they are produced in long panicles, and are cream white in color.	
<i>CLEMATIS INDIVISA</i> , New Zealand.....	2.50
One of the handsomest species of this beautiful genus, both for its rich, glossy foliage, and for its large, snow white flowers, appearing in early spring. Very scarce.	
<i>CONVOLVULUS ALTHAEOIDES</i> , Southern Europe.....	25
Trailing in the way of the more known <i>C. Mauritanicus</i> , but, instead of blue, having rosy pink flowers.	
<i>DIOCLEA JACQUINIANA</i> , West Indies.....	1.00
A graceful vine, with light foliage and pea-shaped bluish-purple flowers.	

*DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS ALBUS, garden variety.	25
This is the exact counterpart of the very popular "Australian Pea," so called, but having pure white flowers instead of purple. Sure to become even more popular than the type for winter blooming.	
*HETEROPTERIS GLABRA, Argentina....	1 00
A strong grower, with long linear leaves and very pretty yellow flowers in loose panicles.	
*HIDALGOA TERNATA, Mexico....	1 00
A vigorous climber with square, winged stems, and flowers like single Dahlias, of scarlet color. Sure to become a very popular plant.	
MUHLENBECKIA CHILENSIS, Chile....	50
Very near to the well known "wire plant," so-called, and even more vigorous. Leaves are larger, of glossy green; stems red and wiry; flowers very small, whitish and inconspicuous.	
*PETRAEA VOLUBILIS, West Indies.....	1 00
An elegant climber, bearing in profusion panicles of bluish purple flowers.	
*CEPHALANDRA PALMATA, South Africa....	25
A very vigorous grower, with very pretty, ivy-like foliage and small, scarlet berries, mottled with white.	
*TECOMA REGINAE SABAE, Rhodesia.....	1 to 5 00
This new undescribed species we consider one of our best introductions. The plant is exceedingly vigorous; foliage of lighter green and more finely cut than in <i>T. McKenni</i> ; flowers are in panicles, much larger than the preceding, and of a rich rosy crimson color, all beset with silky shiny hairs inside. They are also sweet scented, and will be the most prized for appearing in the winter. This remarkable plant we have named after Queen Shebah, as it has been found rambling over the ruins of Zimbabwé, Rhodesia, where recent investigations have located the capital of the ancient kingdom of Ophir, once ruled by Queen Shebah.	
BULBOUS AND PERENNIAL PLANTS.	
GERBERA JAMESONI, Transvaal.....	50
The "Barberton daisy," making dandelion-like tufts, over which appear at different seasons the loveliest daisy-like flowers from light to deep scarlet in color.	
GESNERIA TUBIFLORA, Panama.....	50
Small roundish tubers; greyish, silky channeled leaves, throwing up in summer tall spikes of pure white, deliciously scented, drooping flowers, in shape of foxgloves.	
HEMEROCALLIS AURANTIACA MAJOR, Japan	25
The finest of all "day lilies"; broad light green foliage; very large flowers, of intense yellow shade, almost all the year round.	

CHLIDANTHUS FRAGRANS, Peru.....	50
Bulbous; large, bright yellow, very fragrant flowers, in umbels.	
DIANELLA INTERMEDIA, New Zealand.....	25
Making thick, grass-like tufts; flowers small, whitish, in large panicles succeeded by bright blue berries; quite ornamental.	
ARISTEA ECKLONI, Natal.....	25
Iris like dark green leaves; sky blue flowers in large panicles.	
IRIS MONNIERI, Islands of Rhodes and Crete...	25
Attains large size; flowers bright lemon yellow, appearing in summer.	
KNIPHOFIA NOBILIS, South Africa.....	25
A great improvement on the old favorite "red poker plant"; growing much taller, with much larger spikes of flowers, and almost always in bloom.	
KNIPHOFIA TUCKII, South Africa.....	25
This is a very dwarf kind, suitable for borders or small rockeries.	
ORNITHOGALUM THYRSOIDES, South Africa..	25
Having broader leaves than the popular "black-eyed Susan," and flowers in long spikes of light yellow color.	
PENNISETUM RUPPELIANUM, Abyssinia.. . .	25
A perennial grass making rapidly large tufts of wiry deep green leaves, and bearing almost all the year round, graceful heads of purplish flowers.	
TRITONIA HYALINA, Cape of Good Hope.....	25
A very pretty bulbous plant, with delicate flowers, shading from pink to light blue.	
WATSONIA MERIANA, South Africa..... . . .	25
Not less attractive than the well known W. Ardernei, pure white, and W. angusta, bright scarlet; this has bright rose pink flowers.	
IRIS ATTICA, Greece.....	25
A dwarf, charming kind, blooming very early, flowers large, lemon yellow.	
IRIS DELAVAYI, Yunnan, China.....	50
Tall growing, very vigorous; blooms until late in summer; flowers large, shining blue.	

Correspondence to be addressed,

P. O. BOX 1500,

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., U. S. A

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ACCLIMATIZING ASSOCIATION,

DR. F. FRANCESCHI, Manager.

PLEASE READ THIS

*Denotes plants to be grown safely in open ground where the LEMON can be grown.

**Denotes plants adapted only to practically FROST-LESS localities.

For remaining plants the APRICOT may be taken as a standard; some will endure more cold, as will be specified.